NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905. - 5 PARTS, SIXTY PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRANCO-GERMAN TENSION

ALL DANGER SEEMS PAST.

Diplomacy in Paris Will Probably Lead to Morocco Conference.

Copyright, 1905, by The Tribune Association, Paris, June 17.-The indications of the last twenty-four hours are that the present tension with Germany will eventually be relaxed by France accepting the proposal strenuously urged by Germany to take part in a Morocco conference, but on the understanding that France shall not be asked in such conference to impair her extsting obligations concluded with England and Spain. Premier Rouvier was closeted with Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, this had a long confidential conversation at the Qual d'Orsay with Prince Radolin, Ambassador

The situation, on the whole, is brighter, Nothing in the persistent, relentless, but exceedingly courteous procedure of German diplomacy in pressing its demands discloses anything approaching a desire on the part of Emperor William to humiliate France; but Prince Radolin insists that an open door in Morocco for German commerce and freedom in Moroccan ports from duties on German goods must be assured and guaranteed absolutely, independently of any clauses in the Anglo-French Negotiations on these lines are proceeding in a normal manner. France not be

There is no foundation for the alarming reports f military preparations on the frontier. Indeed, there is no need for such preparations, for both France and Germany for the last twenty-five strengths in the zone of the first shock upon Ruling in General Paper Company Big Crowd Sees Game Marked by Cuban Popular Hero Expires at Head-On Collision in Western Marywhat is practically a war footing

SITUATION RELIEVED.

No Serious Apprehension of Outbreak of Hostilities.

Paris, June 17 .- The strained relations between France and Germany reached a culminating stage to-day, and for a time the public mind was distracted between reports that the two countries were on the eve of a war that would bet Europe ablaze and reassuring declarations that diplomacy still held a firm grasp upon the

Fortunately, the situation was much relieved to-night, after a long conference between Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, and Premier Rouvier, which took place at the Foreign Office. This distinctly showed that natic intercourse had not reached a point of rupture. Moreover, it is known that exchanges between Prince von Radolin and the French Premier, which seemed on the point of breaking yesterday, were again brought within normal channels. At the same time alarmist reperts had thoroughly aroused public apprehension that grave eventualities are possible, if not

full expression by the newspapers of their views and this permitted that part of the press opposed to the government to paint the situation n the darkest colors.

Notwithstanding public uneasiness over these reports, there is not the slighest evidence that company to about two-thirds of the questions odly moved or that the people asked. The paper company asserted that con-None of the exciting receded the Franco-Prussian War stance, were wholly irrelevant, and refused to ng; there is no public effervesence, divulge the terms of such contracts. The prosend no threats of indignity to German officials or residents. Indeed, the Ger- they showed the contracts to be made solely by man Embassy is one of the most serene spots in the French capital and it has not been necessary to station there even a police guard.

The conference between Prince von Radolin and Premier Rouvier appears to have been decisive in restoring a better state of feeling, besides reopening pourparlers. There is a good reason to believ that these were of a nature to give strong hope of an amicable adjustment. France at the outset was not disposed to accept an international conference upon Morocco, while Germany was insistent. The effect of this was to create a direct issue as to whether a conference should or should not be held, but that issue no longer appears to be insurmountable. France has shown a disposition to consider the question of a conference, if Germany will give full assurance that this does not mean a sacrifice of any right which France has acquired or of obligations incurred by other international agreements concerning Morocco. In short, France wants to be assured that the conference project is not designed to limit or discredit the Franco-British, Franco-Spanish or Franco-Italian agreements so far as they affect Morocco. Once

assured of these points, it is likely that the chief objections to a conference are removed. Inquiry to-night in nighest German quarters Inquiry to-night in nighest German quarters shows that it is Germany's purpose to give every reasonable assurance on these points. It was said also that Germany sincerely desired to avoid the appearance of placing France in an embarrassing or humiliating position, and, it was added, that this would be made known to Premier Rouvier in the strongest possible manner. Moreover, Germany is ready to remove, if possible, any apprehension French officials may entertain that she seeks territorial aggrandizement in Morocco or a port upon the Moroccan entertain that she seeks territorial aggrandizement in Morocco or a port upon the Moroccan coast. The chief point Germany would ask of a conference is a guarantee that Germany shall enjoy an open door to Morocco, and she does not wish to accept this guarantee through an Angio-French entente.

At the same time Germany scouts the idea that she demands guarantees and that the Angio-

Angio-French entente.

At the same time Germany scouts the idea that she demanus guarantees and that the Angio-French entente is not directed against her. An eminent German diplomat said to-night:

"Why should we ask such assurances? Is not France a sovereign nation, having the rights to conclude such agreements as she desires with other powers, and how would it be possible for a third power to ask guarantees concerning such an agreement? We should naturally be gratified to know that the Angio-French entente was strictly a pacific document, though such an assurance would have to come voluntarily. We would not ask for it."

There is reason to believe that the conference to-day permitted assurances to be given that Germany did not have the various ambittous aims which were alleged to lie behind her actions. There were indications, too, that Premier Rouvier welcomed these assurances, as permitting France to consider the acceptance of a conference of the powers without any sacrifice of national self-respect. The idea of France being driven by Germany is deeply wounding to the national pride, and Germany has been quick to avert this obstacle to a solution of the question. As the matter now stands, Germany has freed the proposed international conference from its possible menacing and humiliating features.

GERMAN PRESS CALM.

Firmness Shown, but No Suggestion of Threat to France.

Berlin. June 17 .- Dispatches describing the uncertainty and concern felt in France over her relations with Germany take first place in the newspapers to-day, with editorials that are

SCENES AT THE YALE-PRINCETON GAME AT THE POLO GROUNDS YESTERDAY.



THE PRINCETON THAM IN PRELIMINARY PRACTICE.

Case Will Have Wide Application.

Milwaukee, June 17 .- Corporations must sub-

mit their books in open court and officers of cer-

porations must answer relevant questions when

given te-day by United States Circuit Judge Sea-

of the questions asked its officers before a

master in chancery by federal attorneys were

irrelevant, and refused to submit the company's

company must show its books to supply possible

evidence for the prosecution and must answer

questions declared by the federal attorneys to

James D. Flanders, attorney for the paper

company, says the case will be taken to the

Circuit Court of Appeals. Pending an appeal

the company intends to remain firm in its re-

The government's contentions were all sus-

tained, except that the bonds which are to be

produced under the court's order shall not pass

out of the possession of the defendant, save in

case of pressing need. The decision, if upheld

by the higher courts, will have an important

In the examination before a special master ob-

tections as to relevancy were made by the paper

tracts made with certain newspapers, for in-

the General Paper Company and not by the

aiding in the proof of a trust's existence. The

objection of irrelevancy was raised so frequently

that the examination almost ceased to make

progress, and the Circuit Court was asked to

make the defence answer and produce books

showing the profits made, the expenses of the

corporation, the manner of its organization and

similar other information. In his ruling Judge

While the arguments have covered a wide range, with numerous citations in point on the various propositions, I am satisfied that the questions of privilege under the fourth and

fifth constitutional amendments are the only ones not plainly met by the general concensus

of authority.

In the examination no question of privilege was raised; in fact, it was expressly repudiated in at least one instance, and the general objection of irrelevancy was on the grounds granted

Objections are to be preserved, but the materiality is for consideration by the trial court and not the examiner; and the court

from which the subpecin issues will rarely pass on such objections in way of supervision. The objections which are thus brought do not im-press me as entitled to consideration in detail on the present application, and will be treated

as overruled on the grounds stated.

Those in reference to dividends and contracts with newspapers are earnestly pressed, and if it were unmistakable that the inquiries were in

no view relevant, the objections would be sus-

tained. But without intimation in any sense on the merits of the controversy, I cannot so rule. As to questions addressed to the witnesses for information within their present knowledge,

apart from the production of records and docu-

provision in the act is identical with the like provision in the Interstate Commerce act, I am constrained to rule that the immunity is sufficient to remove the privilege. The contention that the provision of the Interstate Commerce

act which makes the giving of testiniony com-pulsory, (not appearing in the Anti-Trust act), differentiates its construction, seems to me with-out force, as that provision merely imposes the duty to testify before a non-judicial tribunal,

while the duty to testify in this judicial pro-ceeding arises both at common law and under the general statutes. Under the decisions re-ferred to the court is not at liberty to consider the interests of witnesses as constituent cor-

or interests of witnesses as constituent cor-poratione by way of limitation of privilege or im-

TRANSFER EIGHTY TONS OF GOLD.

More than \$55,000,000 Moved When Chi-

cago Sub-Treasury Changes Its Location.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 17.-Eighty tons of gold coin,

\$45,000,000, together with silver and currency

smounting to more than \$10,000,000, or \$55,000,

000 in all, were hauled through Adams-st. from

the Rand-McNally Building to the new federal

in the Rand-McNally Building.

ments, I am of the opinion that the only constitutional privilege which can be invoked

refusal to answer or to produce docu-

bearing on future fights against-alleged trusts.

be relevant.

Seaman said:

Judge Seaman to-day ruled that the

TRUSTS MUST SHOW BOOKS YALE'S BASEBALL VICTORY

Many Thrilling Plays.

A wild demonstration followed the victory of Yale over Princeton by a score of 8 to 4 at the Polo Grounds yesterday. poured down on the field and surrounding the victorious players, expressed their feelings in under the anti-trust law according to a decision the usual undergraduate way. In the face of the unrestrained for of Yale, the Princeton followers made their way out of the grounds as quickly and quietly as possible. The adherents of the Orange and Black had been lovally enthusiastic and hopefully encouraging until the last Princeton man had been retired, but then disappointment came and colors drooped and the Blue was

> A crowd numbering some eighteen thousand persons watched the game. Each team had won a victory, and on the outcome depended in part the intercollegiate baseball championship. That Yale won invests the coming series with Harvard with even greater interest.

> The game was interesting from end to end and marked by many brilliant plays and stashing hitting. Yale won through better all-round work, both in the field and at the bat. Byram, Princewas fairly knocked out of the box in the second inning and retired in favor of Doyle. With Byram out the Princeton fielders seemed to lose confidence, and six glaring misplays added not team played championship bail from the start. Jackson pitched an effective game and his support was of the best, and the men had their eye on the ball when it came to batting. Kinney's drove in two men before him and practically won the game then and there. Doyle, who took Byram's place in the box, had a hopeless task before him, and while he did fair work the Yale

It was an ideal day for the game. The sun constituent mills which furnished the paper, thus shone hot from a cloudless sky, but the air was tempered by a cool breeze which made for the comfort of the big crowd. It was a typical college gathering, with color everywhere. The undergraduates from both Yale and Princeton were on hand in goodly numbers to lend their encouragement to the teams, and they worked almost as hard as the players during the progress of the game. There were cheering and cheering and singing and singing, and the sharp, rattling "locomotive" of Princeton always found an answer in the "Boela Boola" or the long

The grandstand was a bower of color. The fakirs had made the most of the occasion, as usual, and the blue of Yale and the orange and black of Princeton could be had in all shades and styles. All seemed anxious to possess a distinguishing mark to show their sympathies, and as a result there was a profusion of color which made the scene a pretty one combined as it was with the gay gowns of the

women and the sombre clothes of the men. Once the cheering sections began to fill there was noise enough to satisfy the most enthuslastle partisan of either Yale or Princeton The hearts of the onlookers seemed to be in every cheer and every song, and no opportunity, before the game or after it once began, was lost to make their presence felt.

Although Princeton was a slight favorite in the opinion of many experts before the game bethe Vale men asked no odds, and what wagering was done among the sportingly inclined was mostly at even money.

The cheering broke out in earnest when the personal, and cannot extend to the corporation or be invoked in its behalf. The fact that he is an officer of a corporation and in that relation acquired the information sought, whether confidential or not, does not affect the privilege of a players took the field for preliminary practice. Then a bush settled over the big inclosure as the first Yale man faced Byram and the umpire witness under consideration.

The test to be applied is whether the immunity or amnesty granted under the act of Congress in question is as broad as the privilege granted under the Constitution. As the amnesty called "Play!"

Barnes, the first man up for Yale, set his supporters wild with enthusiasm when he made a short hit to right field which, combined with Bard's fumble, allowed him to reach second. O'Brien then sent out a safe fly back of second base. Cook, by a quick throw to McLean, caught Barnes, but on the put-out O'Brien reached third. Kinney then made the third consecutive hit by pounding the ball over second base, on which O'Brien scored and Kinney took second on the throw in. Although Cote could not beat out a slow liner to Wells, it nevertheless enabled Kinney to reach third. Huiscamp's drive was juggled by Reid long enough to allow Kinney to cross the plate, and the Tiger rooters groaned. It was plainly evident that Byram was not in form, and, in fact, the whole team seemed to have a bad case of rattles, and there was more reason for gloom when Bowman, the next batter up, received a base on balls. Camp then sent out a pretty hit to centre field, but Heim's fine throw to the plate caught Huiscamp.

Princeton tied the score, however, in their half of the inning, and flagging spirits rallied. Barnes, which the latter caught cleverly. Helm got to first on O'Brien's low throw to first. Wells followed with a two bagger to right field and Heim crossed the plate. Wells took third on a

the Rand-McNally Building to the new levels. Treasurer Williams and his forty-two assistants were busy all the afternoon making the transfer, which was conducted without a hitch. The United States Express Company hauled the money under contract with the government. Every coin was counted before it left the vault in the Rand-McNally Building. Examine the stickless rockets and other novelties at 12 Park Place, New-York.-Advt.

MAXIMO GOMEZ DEAD. EIGHTEEN DEAD IN WRECK

Havana-His Career.

Havana, June 17 .- General Maximo Gomez died at 6 o'clock this evening. "El Caudillo" ("The Chieftain"), as the great leader of revolutions was called by his countrymen, expired in the presence of his family and of his oldtime friend, T. Estrada Palma, President of the The end came quietly at the general's tempo-

home at the seaside, in the suburb Vedado, to which he was taken on his return from San-The dying man was unable to recognize any one. President Palma, accompanied by General Andrade, arrived about a quarter of an The patient's heart had weakened steadily

since 11 o'clock in the morning and failed to respond to stimulants. Several times in his long illness General Gomez had shown recuperative powers that were astonishing. His real illness iasted forty-six days, although his health had been failing for some months prior to that, and he was not strong when he started on May 1

General Gomez suffered from debilitation of the heart and liver. Later an abscess developed arrival at Santiago. The following week his peared, and he underwent a second operation. me improvement was shown, and it first was intended to take the general to Morro Castle, in Santiago, but the physicians decided, in accordance with his wishes, to return to Havana. He endured the railroad journey fairly well, but after his arrival here alarming symptoms were

The admiration of the mass of Cubans for General Gomez amounted to almost idolatry. His death admittedly is a severe blow to the political interests with which he was allied. He was one of the most radical leaders of the Na-



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ,

tional party. He had allied himself with the liberal fusion movement, and after the dissensions in the party it was generally thought he would have joined Governor Nunez and other dissenters in upholding the old Nationalist or ganization.

General Gomez leaves a wife, five sons and one daughter. Only to-day the Secretary of the Treasury delivered to one of General Gomez's sons a check for \$100,000 which had been voted unanimously by Congress for the general's benefit and approved by President Palma. This was in addition to the \$50,000 previously voted by

General Maximo Gomez y Baez, who long commanded the insurgent army In Cuba, was not a native of that Island, but was born in Bani. Sento Domingo, in 1826. He began his military career as a soldler in the Dominican army. In 1854, when Sante Domingo's autonomy was attacked by tain faction of the Spaniards who desired to annex the island to Spain. Gemes volunteered to fight against his own country and joined the Spanish army. He was rewarded with a captaincy in ent of which Valerlano Weyler, later Cantain General of Cuba, was colonel. vices in that unsuccessful campaign Gomez was made a major in the Spanish army.

After the Spaniards were driven from Santo Domingo Gomez went to Cuba and was for some time maintained on built-pay in the Spanish army. When the revolution of 1868 broke out in Cuba Gomez is said to have first offered his services as a Spanish soldier to the Crown forces, but his offer was deelined. Being a natural fighter, he could not remain simply a spectator, and so joined the revolutionists. During the ten years' insurrection, Gomez was re-Reld, the first batter up, knocked a high fly to ported killed no less than thirty times. He excelled as a guerilla commander and won the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces, maintaining that post from 1878 to 1878. When at the close of this first war he surrendered

to the Spaniards he returned to his old home in

PAIN'S FIREWORKS FOR THE 4TH.

AID TO PROSECUTIONS. SCORES OVER PRINCETON. A LONG ILLNESS ENDED. OVER A SCORE INJURED.

THE YALE MEN WAITING THEIR TURN TO BAT.

land-Passengers Escape.

Baltimore, June 17 .- By far the worst wreck in the history of the Western Maryland Railroad occurred this evening at a point about a quarter of a mile from Patapsco, a small station between Westminster and Finksburg. At least eighteen people are believed to have been killed and a ore more injured.

Passenger train No. 5, westbound, was running at a high rate of speed when it crashed into a double-headed freight running east. All three of the engines were reduced to scrap iron, the express and baggage cars of the passenger train were smashed and a number of the freight cars were splintered. The passenger coaches sustained little injury

and almost without exception their occupants escaped with nothing worse than a bad shak-The fatalities and injuries were to the crews of the engines and to workmen employed by the railroad. It is a remarkable coincidence that these latter should have been at work repairing the damages caused by a recent small freight wreck that occurred at Mount Hope Station, near this city. Thay were on their way to their homes, in small towns along the Western Maryland, to spend Sunday. Not being regular passengers, they had boarded the baggage car and engine. When the crash came the more fortunate, who were on the engine, jumped or own from the train and were only injured. Those in the baggage car were terribly mangled, and the crews of all three engines were killed. Their bodies are all believed to be under the wreckage of the engines.

Just before the first relief train bringing injured to the hospitals of this city left the scene the wreckage about these began to burn.

The first relief train to reach here brought eleven badly injured and one who had died on union station and hurried the injured to hospitals as fast as they could be taken from the

The place at which the accident occurred is so situated that news of the wreck was slow in that it may be avoided. reaching Baltimore. As soon as the news arrived the railroad company sent relief trains and as many physicians as could be gathered together. An express following the freight acted as a relief from the other side, and the passengers on both trains gave every possible aid to the victims. Fortunately, among the passengers of the wrecked train were a few physicians whose immediate services were invaluable

THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

Great Loss of Life Reported in a Russian Colliery.

Ekaterinoslav, June 18.-An explosion has o curred in the Ivan Colliery, at Khartsisk, belonging to the Russian Donetz Company. It is reported that three hundred persons perished.

ROBS ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Principal of Garden City Institution Loses Money and Jewelry.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. Hempstead, Long Island, June 17.-St. Mary's School, at Garden City, Long Island, which the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart dedicated, and which is one of the leading girls' schools in the country. was entered to-day by burglars. Miss Anna Gibson, the principal, lost money and jewelry which she values at \$500. The school closed on June 6, but Miss Cibson, her secretary and two of the teachers had not departed yet for their

annual vacation.

Miss Gibson returned from a drive and discovered that every bit of jewelry she had had been stolen. She lost a pocketbook containing about \$20 and a check for \$15.

One of five carpenters who had been working in the building is suspected.

ASYLUM WINS TAX FIGHT.

Hebrew Orphan Home Gets Arrears Cancelled by New Law.

The long drawn out fight between the Department of Taxes and Ascessments and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum has been settled by the Sinking Fund Commission complying with the provisions of a bill passed at the last session of provisions of a bill passed at the last session of the legislature cancelling all arrears of taxes on the property of the asytum at or near 138th-st. and Amsterdam-axe. These taxes ran from 1876 and amounted to \$26,583.57. One of the parceis in 138th-st, was cold at a tax arrears sale to John B. Lawrence. The money which Lawrence paid to get a lease of the property must now be refunded.

The victory for the agricum is due to the cold.

The victory for the asylum is due to the efforts of its president, Louis Stern, president of the Republican Club, who in a petition and affi-davit said the property had been purchased for an orphan asylum and had since its inception been used for charitable purposes.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 135 P. M.; arrives Albany 132, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:50, Rochester 9:23, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess fare.—Advt.

NO HITCH IN PEACE PLANS.

PRESIDENT CONFIDENT.

No Credit Given to Russia's Reported Change of Base.

in the ultimate success of the peace negotiations which he has instituted between Russia and Japan remains unshaken. He has received the promises of both belligerents that they w to discuss the terms on which permanent peace the perfection of the necessary details in Tokis and St. Petersburg, the announcement of the gestions as to the earliest practicable date of

The President has heard nothing of any disposition to reconsider the place of meeting and refuses to entertain for a moment the suggetion that either belligerent is not acting in en posed to revert to The Hague as a place of meet ing more advantageous than Washington is generally regarded as incredible in the light o ton be chosen as the place of meeting, and the President has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so s

It is learned that the Russian Amba sent to his government a cable message commu-Hague as a place for negotiations only a few hours before Minister Takahira advised the President that Washington would be the choice ngton as a place of meeting, and the President thereupon advised Count Cassini of Japan's decision, which was immediately communicated to St. Petersburg. The two cable messages arrived some confusion in the Russian Foreign Office which immediately advised Count Cassini that Russia would prefer The Hague, and out o this slight, misunderstanding it 'is assumed arose the rumor that Russia was now disposeto reopen the discussion in favor of The Hague Washington is regarded as finally ch both governments.

In the diplomatic corps the rumors satisfaction on the part of Russia have a dis quieting effect, and those who from the firs entertained a pessimistic view of the situation now suggest that Russia may be raising quibble regarding Washington as a place o meeting merely for the purpose of upsetting the does not appear to command general support.

With regard to a report by way of S Petersburg that Japan is not entirely satisfied with Russia's response to the President's identic note, that has all along been obvious Nevertheless, Japan yielded to the urgent reprepoint plenipotentiaries on the assumption that Russia was acting in good faith. It feared that the circulation of rumors of this character an prove to be the inevitable result of that nation's failure to follow the frank example of Japan and make public the text of her reply to President's note. In the absence of such publication there must exist an appearance of mystery which will continue to afford ground for the circulation of reports regarding Russia's attitude, and some diplomats and others will regard such rumors as well founded.

·Gratification is generally expressed over the dispatches indicating that an armistice is being the trip. Those taken from the wreck dead were negotiated between the opposing armies, altaken to Westminster. A dozen ambulances though no information in confirmation has the relief train at the reached Washington. It is held, however, that, with peace negotiations already arranged, the slaughter of human beings which must result from a general engagement in Manchuria would be most deplorable, and every one here hopes

> Nearly every mail that reaches the White House contains one or more invitations from Northern and Western cities, which are anxious to entertain the peace plenipotentiaries. There seems to be a general belief in the Northwest that the President has the power to send the Russian and Japanese commissioners out of town and to any place he wishes to designate. Yesterday he received a request to send the peacemakers to Chicago and Milwaukee; to-day St. Paul and Minneapolis were among a dozen places which sent in their claims. It may be said that under no condition will the President suggest any other meeting place for the plenipotentiaries than Washington. If, after they reach Washington, they decide that they can continue their investigations more comfortably at some resort further North, the plenipotentiaries themselves must select their destination. Instead of sending letters and telegrams to the President on this matter, the city boomers would do better to lay their claims before the Russian and Japanese representatives, Count Cassini and Minister Takahira.

> Cassini and Minister Takahira.
>
> Late this evening it was stated at the Japanese Legation that no information had been received regarding negotiations for an armistice, and grave doubt was expressed that such negotiations were in progress.

TALK OF AN ARMISTICE.

Negotiations Reported Opened-Japanese Moving East. Russian Headquarters, Godzyadani, June 17 .-

It is learned from an authoritative source that negotiations toward an armistice are under way.

Hua-Shu Pass, June 17 .- Although all is gen erally quiet at the front and the Japanese are even retiring somewhat southward, it is reported that they are steadily extending their lines eastward. There is no indication of the beginning of general engagement.

St. Petersburg, June 17.-General Linevitch, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says:

Westward of the railroad the Japanese this morning attacked the Russian advance posts. One of our posts southward of Palitoun was ousted by two companies of Japanese.

General Linevitch, in an earlier dispatch, said that the Russian force in the valley of the Tsin River captured several Japanese dragoons. The Japanese reported that provisions and cartridges were lacking among their troops, and that the rations of rice had been reduced by order of the

BARON DE ROSEN'S PLANS.

New Ambassador Expresses Pleasure at Return to Washington. Paris, June 17 .- Baren de Résen continues to

be suggested as a possible peace plenipatentiary. The baron to-day outlined his plans on arrival DEWEY'S "BRUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE.

One bottle will convince you of its superiority. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co. 138 Fulton St., New York.

Continued on second pages